

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; Newstown all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1821.





# REMARKS

Mr. Johnson,  
OF KENTUCKY.

On the bill for the relief of the Purchasers of the Public Lands.  
Delivered in the Senate of the U. States.  
JANUARY, 1821.

The system of relief, said Mr. J. which the bill provides, is embraced in two propositions: First, the power to relinquish that portion of the land which is entered, but not paid for, and to obtain a patent for what is paid for; secondly, indulgence for eight or ten years, by annual instalments, without interest, to those who prefer retaining the whole amount purchased. In the former case, it is so constructed as not to derange the surveys, or to produce any loss or inconvenience by interfering with the system upon which sales are now made. Under the present laws, our public lands are surveyed in ranges of six miles wide, and by transverse lines, at the same distances, divided into townships, as they are technically called, of six miles square, numbered from a line of latitude taken for the basis, and a meridian of longitude. These townships are each subdivided into 36 sections of a mile square, or 640 acres, and these sections again subdivided into oblong rectangles of one eighth of a section, or 80 acres each, and all divided by lines running with the four cardinal points. When the sales were made for which monies are now due, the smallest sub-division was 160 acres, the fourth part of a section; and, if a purchaser is now indebted for the smallest purchase which he could then make, he may now relinquish one half of that purchase, without derangement to the present system. The provision made in the bill which is now proposed, carefully guards this point. If the purchaser shall choose to avail himself of the provision, he can relinquish only such aliquot part of a section as shall form the proper legal division, agreeably to the present system. The purchases made, which this bill will embrace, are either a section, 640 acres; three-fourths of a section, 480 acres; a half section, 320 acres; or a quarter section, 160 acres. In every case, at least one-fourth part of the purchase money was paid within forty days of the time of application; another fourth part was required to be paid in two years; another in three years; the remainder in four years; and, in case any part shall be delayed till the expiration of five years from the day of application, the land is re-sold; and, unless some person shall advance cash in hand for what is due, the land reverts to the U. States, and the whole of the money paid upon it, improvements and all, are forfeited, and the industrious, frugal, but unfortunate husbandman, sent adrift with his family, and deprived of all the fruit of his honest labors. Now, sir, the bill before you proposes, that, in such cases, the purchaser may still be rescued from the grasp of penury and famine, in a land of plenty, by permitting him to retain so much of the land as the monies paid by him will actually purchase, at the price of the original entry, not varying in quantity or form from the present legal sub-division, & to relinquish the remainder—a proposition that every honorable member of this house would readily accede to, under similar circumstances, in his own individual transactions with a poor and unfortunate debtor.

The second proposition is equally necessary to screen the purchaser from loss, and will equally secure the government against any sacrifice. If a purchaser shall have entered a quarter section (160 acres), and shall have paid thereon only 80 dollars, the first instalment, it will not entitle him to a patent for any part of his purchase, as it will not have paid for eighty acres; or, if he shall have entered three quarter sections (480 acres), and paid thereon only one instalment, 240 dollars, he will be entitled to a patent for 80 acres, amounting to 160 dollars; but the remaining 80 dollars must be lost to him, unless relief be extended, by granting him time to complete his payment for an additional quantity of land. But most of these purchasers have paid more than the first instalment. They are generally an industrious, economical class of citizens, who, when they have been fortunate enough to collect small sums in return for their labor, pay them over to the land offices, as partial liquidations of the instalments due, or becoming due, for their lands, cheered by the animating hope of being able one day to call that little portion of the wilderness on which their industry is creating perpetual smiles, their own. But all payments which either exceed or fall short of equal sums of 180 dollars, the amount of purchase money for the smallest legal division of public land, must be forever lost to them, and their families, unless the time shall also be extended, by which they may complete their payment for these aliquot parts of a section. One other course, it is true, might secure these over payments, which would be, to grant them certificates for such surpluses, receivable in payment for public lands; but no such provision is contained in the bill, and the relief proposed will be more for the interest of the government, and quite as accommodating to the generality of those interested.

Let us have some regard to the character of those who need this relief. I mean, the great body of this population, which must suffer without it. The question may seem to be local, from the particular interests which it involves; but no subject can, in reality, have

more extensive operation. It embraces the citizens of every section of every state in the Union; and the most useful and virtuous class of citizens, the honest, industrious farmers, by whose labors life and vigor are imparted to every other, and from whose persevering enterprise our country derives all its treasures. These citizens have left their homes, to subdue the wilderness, and make it subservient to the welfare of men, there to provide a home for themselves and their numerous offspring. With this class of citizens the securities of our liberties, and the energies of the government, rest. To them we owe our national safety and prosperity. Virtue and independence, when exiled from every other class, find an asylum with them. They already form an impregnable barrier against territorial invasion; and it is a duty which the government owes no less to itself than to them, to protect them from injustice, from injury, from ruin. Withhold the relief which their peculiar necessities now demand, and you give a deadly blow to the brightest hopes of the nation. It will be like refusing the kind offices of paternal care to a perishing child, who, if nourished, is destined to be your support and comfort in declining age.

There may be some exceptions to this description of character, but the proportion is very small; and a good man will not leave all his children to starve, lest the sons of strangers eat their crumbs. All have paid their money, all are citizens, and we can make no discrimination. None will receive relief beyond what justice warrants; the government will lose nothing by any, and the measure, even in relation to the least meritorious, is founded in reason and equity. If any difficulty shall seem to exist in correctly designating the part to be relinquished, it is easily surmounted by the proposition which I have the honor to make; that when actual settlements are made, the part retained shall include the improvements, or such part of them as shall be contained within a regular legal division of the section; and when no improvements are made, the division to be decided by lot. This will remove every difficulty which might arise from submitting the decision to either of the parties.

These citizens have a claim to the consideration of the government founded in equity. The amount due to the government for sales of public lands is something less than twenty-four millions of dollars. For lands on which that amount is due, there cannot have been paid less than eight millions of dollars, one fourth part of the purchase money; and if one-half has been paid, then the money actually received is equal to the whole amount due. It is most probable that at least twelve millions have been paid; and if the relief shall be denied, this amount, the fruit of honest industry, drawn from the most virtuous and useful class of the community, the laboring husbandman, into the public treasury, must be forfeited and lost forever. Now, sir, let me enquire who among us is so set to justice—so hardened against the cries of suffering innocence, that he would give his voice thus to fill the cup of misery, by replenishing the national coffers with millions of dollars from this meritorious class of citizens, and then deprive them of the very lands which were designed to be purchased by that money? Let us bring this to a case between individuals. Suppose one man sells to another a tract of land for four thousand dollars to be paid in four annual instalments. The purchaser pays the two first instalments, 2,000 dollars, and is unable to pay the balance. In such a case, what would be the course of an honorable man; one who loved justice, who acted upon the golden rule, *whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them*? Would he deprive the honest laborer of the hard earned money which he paid him, and, tripping in the misfortune of his neighbor, drive him, with his helpless babes, a homeless, homeless vagrant upon the charities of an unfriendly world? No, sir; he would first enquire whether the failure to pay the residue had operated so as to subject him to any considerable loss. He would next enquire whether the land could be divided, without injury, so as to convey to the purchaser the worth of the money he had actually paid. He would then investigate the cause of the failure; whether it had originated in a fraudulent design of the purchaser. Being satisfied on all these points, that no special injury had arisen to himself in consequence of the failure—that the premises might be divided without injury or inconvenience—that the purchaser had failed to complete the payment through pure misfortune, he would, without a moment's hesitation, either return him the money, or divide the land, and convey so much as the payment made would cover. Such, sir, is precisely the case before us. The purchasers of public lands do not solicit your charity. Nations are not called for. Abatement in the price of the land is not expected. But they implore, what they have a moral right to demand; they implore you to justice. Confirm them in the possession of what they have paid for at the price stipulated in the purchase, and give them the privilege of relinquishing the remainder; and where their payments do not exactly cover the legal rectangle, for where they have extended improvements over the different parts of the purchase, that they may receive *quid pro quo* for their monies, or that they may enjoy the benefit of their improvements, extend the time for paying the balance. This is what justice warrants them to expect; and is only continuing the principle which the government has acted upon in former cases.

When times were more propitious than at present, relief has been repeatedly extended to others. Purchasers of lands between the Miami rivers, to whom a right of pre-emption was given in consideration of their contract with John Clevins Symmes, were at first required to pay the whole purchase money in three annual instalments. The inability of many to comply rendered it necessary to forego their claims, or extend the time. The liberal course was adopted; and after several years had elapsed, and relief more than once had been granted them, a law was passed which permitted them to hold the lands and liquidate their balances by six annual instalments, without interest. On several other occasions, relief has been extended to other purchasers, by extending the time of payment, when their claims to indulgence were far less than at present. But why should we withhold relief at this hour of unparalleled pressure and distress? On a more auspicious day, these citizens became purchasers of the public domain; when the prospect of a fair remuneration invited to industry. They cheerfully endured the toils and privations, incident to their undertakings, in prospect of happier days. Returning to their shelter from the labors of the day, gladness sparkled in their eyes, and the smile of hope beamed in their countenances as their little ones hailed their approach, because fortune promised them a long and comfortable abode. Shall these smiles of innocence be followed with tears of anguish and disappointment? Shall the labor of the parent be forfeited, and the hope of infancy be blasted forever, when we can, without detriment to the public interest, still fan the heavenly flame? The voice of justice, the voice of mercy, the voice of God, forbid it. The times are now changed. The products of their labor and their lands find no place in market, or will command no money in comparison with what they once would do. It would be the height of injustice and oppression to seize upon this occasion to deprive them of their homes, and reduce them to all the horrors of wretchedness and despair. They can still live, and exhibit all the joys of contentment; you will afford them this relief. If they cannot get money, they can furnish the comforts of life without it, and cheerfulness will still rest in their bosoms. They are now waiting in awful suspense the result of this proposition: in anxious solicitude to know the result, whether the arrival of the courier will sound the trumpet of their justice, or bring the knell of their departed happiness.

It is necessary for us to look into the reason for fixing this penalty to the law under which these purchases were made. It originated in a policy of influence purchased on the part of purchasers, and to prevent an accumulation of debt due from individuals to the government. That reason exists no longer. The old system of credit is abolished, and the debts, therefore, never can accumulate. In doing away this reason, you have also diminished the means of payment; by requiring prompt payment for all lands sold, which drains the money from these sections of the country, and by diminishing the price of lands in reducing the minimum from two dollars to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Thus you have at once removed the objections to relief, and by the same act increased the necessity of that relief.

When the purchases were made, there existed a stronger pretext for the enforcing of the penalty. The law provided, that when those lands shall be offered for re-sale, if they fetch more than the balance due the United States, including interest and costs, the surplus shall be repaid to the original purchaser; and when the circulating medium was great, and but few forfeitures were made, the lands might command a price which partially remunerated him for his improvidence; but now, when the circulating medium is almost entirely withdrawn, nearly all the lands must be forfeited, and there is not one-twentieth part of the money in all the states and territories together, where these lands lie necessary to pay the balances due upon them.

The government is bound in justice to grant the relief; and those citizens have a moral right to demand it. It may be claimed among the imperfect rights; imperfect only because they have not the legal nor physical power to enforce the demand; but the right, in its binding efficacy upon the conscience, is perfect and complete; the same as a father's perfect right, in morality and religion, to demand honor and gratitude from his son; but the right is imperfect in law, because he cannot legally enforce it.

In the case of the purchaser of the public land, there is an equity of redemption in his favor. This word is technical in the language of a law, and is referred to a principle established between mortgagors and mortgagees. In the case of a mortgage between citizens, a court of equity will not consider the mortgage as a contract, but as a security for a loan; and the party who has given the mortgage fails to pay the money on a day certain, fixed by express contract in writing. So uniform have been the decisions of courts of equity in these cases, that the principle is universally established, even beyond controversy, that whatever number of years may have elapsed, the party has a right to redeem his mortgaged premises, by paying the principal and interest of the loan for which the mortgage was given; and in no case, can the property mortgaged be sold, nor the fee simple vested in the mortgagee, and a decree of the Court of Chancery. The cases may not be exactly similar; but the resemblance is sufficient to show

that the equity of redemption, if we may use the expression, is as great in favor of the purchasers of public lands, and against the right of the government to deprive them of their domains. According to the former system of our land laws, the purchaser had the right to purchase by prompt payment, or by instalments; but he could not purchase even the smallest subdivision by prompt payment, so as to procure a patent for his land, and thus secure it to himself and his heirs; for less than \$264.40, exclusive of discount. The poor man, then, who could command but a little sum, was under the necessity of purchasing upon the terms of credit which the law provided. Now he can purchase the amount of a legal subdivision, 80 acres, so as to obtain his patent for \$100. Suppose, sir, the poor man, four years since, entered the smallest quantity which could then be purchased, 160 acres, and paid upon it 80 dollars at the time of entry, and two years thereafter he paid the second instalment, 80 dollars more, making together 160 dollars; there is no doubt that he could have the right of bringing his case into a court of equity, as he might be against an individual, the court would establish this principle—that the failure, being caused, as in this case, that the division was neither injurious nor inconvenient to the seller, the unpaid purchase money should be considered in his claim to 80 acres, the amount which he had actually paid for at the original price. The chancellor would say, "as no fraud has been committed by the purchaser; as the means of payment are cut off by the withdrawal of the circulating medium, producing a great calamity and distress, beyond both the control and foresight of either party; and as the government, by changing the system and reducing the price of lands, has contributed much more than the purchaser to his inability to pay, the loss to the purchaser is still sufficiently great; for, had he saved his money till this time, 100 dollars, he would have purchased all that he now claims for the payment of 160 dollars; he shall therefore be confirmed in his claim."

The provision for extending the time of payment might be more doubtful in a court of equity, but no less necessary to secure to the honest laborer the reward of his industry, and measure out to him the full cup of justice. The government will thereby receive a higher price for the lands thus obtained than to suffer them to revert, and, at the same time, promote the interests of the most deserving class of the community. In many cases, injustice will be done to the purchaser, and ruin will fall upon their families without it. The benefit will be almost exclusively in favor of the poor, whom it is a sacred duty to protect. A person has purchased 160 acres, and paid the first instalment, 80 dollars, at the time of purchase. By the sweat of his brow, he has earned 140 dollars with which he made a partial payment upon the second instalment. His pocket is now empty, and he has paid 120. The pressure of the times render it impossible for him to procure money; and, as the sum paid will not cover the purchase of 80 acres, he must lose all that he has paid, unless you extend the time. This is, sir, not an imaginary, but a real case; not a solitary case, but hundreds, a dozen thousands, of such cases do exist; and tens of thousands of our fellow citizens, of every age and sex, more intently he reduced to misery and ruin, if the provision shall be denied them.

If their own imprudence had brought these disasters upon them, they would have a slighter claim to consideration; but, unless we render to them angelic foresight, or more sagacity than has ever yet fallen to the lot of man, we cannot justly charge them with imprudence, if no change had taken place in the circulating medium of the country; if our markets had remained the same at home and abroad; if the price of labor had not depreciated; if the same amount of exportation and importation had continued; their ability to meet the instalments would have continued, and forfeitures would have been in as small a ratio to the purchasers as at any former period. The disorders in our currency, and the consequent depression of all our national concerns, originated in the struggles of the late war—events which no human sagacity could foresee. Before that event, no general pecuniary embarrassments threatened us, and we could anticipate no extraordinary fluctuation. The banks had the confidence of the people; and in all their operations they maintained the specie standard. Contracts were sacredly executed, or the remedy was within our own control; and confidence between citizens was unimpaired. But war was proclaimed, and our national expenditures were necessarily increased to an amount beyond the power of taxation to meet. Loans were resorted to, which were confined principally to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, the greater part of which was drawn from banks disposed to aid the independence and glory of the nation. An excessive issue of notes was the consequence; and, as confidence began to be shaken on account of the internal divisions which existed, the circulation of those notes became local, and caused them to return upon the banks. At this moment, as a kind of inspiration, to sustain their own credit and their country's cause, the banks simultaneously suspended the payment of specie; and the causes which produced this suspension were so identified with the honor, the rights, and the independence of the country, that there was a general and almost universal acquiescence in the measure.

When peace returned, the whole country became impatient for the resumption of specie payments; and, to satisfy the general call which was unfortunately pressed upon the banks, specie payments were resumed at least five years too soon for the general good, and it had been very gradually introduced, so as to give time for loans to have been collected more leisurely, and as it were, to meet the calls. At the same moment Europe was laboring to effect the same object. France and the United States were the only specie countries in all our commercial relations. The general peace of Europe had produced a total revolution in the labor and commercial intercourse of the civilized world. Russia was making every exertion to substitute a specie currency for her paper, and inundating this country with her paper money, to supply her coffers with the lion; and the which was almost drained of specie to supply other countries with which she had intercourse. Such was the state of affairs when the vaults of our banks were opened to sustain their solvency. The thirteen millions of surplus money in the Treasury was soon expended in payment of the floating debt, by which the circulating medium was entirely withdrawn; and, to meet the demand, the banks called in on their holders, and were by that very circumstance deprived of the means of payment. Property was sacrificed for want of purchases, because the means of raising funds were so scant. Thus banks were ruined, individuals were ruined, and the community sustained a loss of not less than fifty millions of dollars. In the state of things, there is an utter impossibility of the purchasers of public lands meeting the claims against them. Coercion will be fruitless; and, by tearing from them their lands, you will only fill up to them the cup of misery without relieving others.

As their claim is founded in justice, as they are among the most valuable of our citizens; as the relief will not injure the government, while it will impart happiness to thousands and contribute to increase the wealth and resources of the nation, it is devoutly hoped that the unanimous voice of the Senate will sanction the measure.

## MISSOURI.

Mr. Clay, from the "Compromise Committee" on the admission of Missouri into the Union, made the following report to wit: The Select Committee to whom was referred the resolution from the Senate declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, have, according to order, had the same under consideration; and beg leave to submit to the house the following report:

That they have entered upon the discharge of the duty assigned them by the House, with the most anxious desire to arrive at a conclusion which would give general satisfaction. That, in the prosecution of this purpose it seemed to them to be useful to ascertain in the first place, by a full and frank comparison of opinions among themselves, whether any, and what conditions ought to be prescribed to the admission of Missouri into the Union. That, on making this comparison, the opinion appeared to be nearly unanimous in the committee, that no other conditions ought now to be required, than those which were specified in the act of the last session of Congress, providing for the admission of Missouri into the Union; and that, considering all the circumstances attending that act, the settlement which it made of the question of restriction, ought not to be disturbed. That this opinion limited their subsequent inquiry to the consideration of the single question, whether the Constitution which Missouri has formed for herself, contained anything in it which furnished a valid objection to her incorporation in the Union? And, on that question, they thought that there was no other provision in that Constitution to which Congress could of right take exception, but that which makes it the duty of the Legislature of Missouri, to pass laws to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from going in and settling in said State. In regard to that clause, the same diversity of opinion existed among the members of the committee which had been previously manifested in the House; one portion believing it liable to an interpretation repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and the other thinking it not exposed to that objection, or that if it were, the exceptional interpretation was superseded by the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution.

With these conflicting opinions, the committee thought it best, that without either side abandoning its opinion, an endeavour should be made to frame an amendment to the Senate's resolution, which compromising neither, should contain an adequate security against any violation of the privileges and immunities of citizens of other States, in Missouri; and a majority of the Committee, thinking that such security could not be sufficiently afforded, without some previous act to be done by the Legislature of Missouri, the amendment was finally agreed upon, which they now beg leave to report.

According to this amendment, Missouri is to be admitted into the Union upon the fundamental condition that she shall never pass any law, preventing any description of persons from going in and settling in said state, who now are or hereafter may become, citizens of any of the states of this Union; and upon the legislature of said state signifying its assent to that condition, by a solemn public act, which is to be communicated to the President of the United States, he is to proclaim the fact, and thereupon, the admission of said state into the Union, is to be complete without any further or other proceedings on the part of Congress. To prevent however, this amendment from being considered as impairing any right which

may appertain to Missouri, in common with other States, to exclude from her jurisdiction persons under peculiar circumstances (such as paupers, vagrants, &c.) a further provision is added, declaring that nothing in said amendment, is to be construed to take from Missouri, when admitted into the Union, the exercise of any right or power, which the original states may constitutionally exert.

The modification which the committee thus respectfully recommend of the Senate's resolution, is the result of a spirit of concord, under the guidance of which they have anxiously sought, without the sacrifice of principle on either side, to reconcile the various opinions among them. There cannot be a doubt but that Missouri, solicitous as she must be to participate in all the advantages of our excellent union, will eagerly seize the opportunity of testifying her attachment to the Federal Constitution, by giving the solemn pledge, which she is asked to make, to respect the privileges and immunities which it secures to citizens of other states—a pledge become necessary in the opinion of a large and respectable portion of the House, by the terms which she has employed in a clause of her constitution. Nor will there be a doubt of the sincerity or efficacy of such a pledge. On the other hand, if, by postponing for a short period her admission into the union, (a circumstance every day less and less important, in consequence of the lapse of the time allotted to this session) those who thought her invested with a perfect right to be admitted without delay, are not fully gratified, they will be consoled by the reflection that the amendment requires only the performance of a precise and simple act, which cannot be mistaken by the highly respectable officer to whom the judgment of its execution is confided. And the whole house must be gratified with any proper disposition of the subject, which will henceforth free the public deliberations from the agitation and disturbance to which it is but too likely always to give rise. And your committee believe that all must ardently unite in wishing an amicable termination of a question which, if it be longer kept open, cannot fail to produce and probably perpetuate prejudices and animosities among a people, to whom the conservation of their moral ties should be dearer if possible than that of their political bond. Sharing, as the committee do, largely in this sentiment, they respectfully submit to the house the amendment which they propose, in the hope that it will be received and considered in the same spirit in which it has been devised.

Strike out all after the word "he" in the 3d line of the Senate's resolution, and insert—

Admitted into this Union, on an equal footing with the Original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the said state shall never pass any law preventing any description of persons from coming in and settling in said state, who now are or hereafter may become citizens of any of the states of the Union; and provided also that the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state, to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act, upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this Union, shall be considered as complete; and provided further that nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from the said state of Missouri, when admitted into the Union, the exercise of any right or power, which can now be constitutionally exercised by any of the original states.

## WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

### THE WAYS AND MEANS.

The committee of the House of Representatives, which has charge of this subject, in respect to which there has been such diversity of calculation, yesterday made a long report, in compliance with the resolutions of the House, passed on the 3d instant—which resolutions required of the committee to enquire and report whether any measures are necessary to increase the revenue? and if so, to report those measures; and to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting or imposing additional duties on the importation of foreign spirits, and imposing an excise on domestic distilled spirits.

On the first point, the committee report as their opinion, that the revenue will be adequate to the expenses of the government; and further, that if no change happen, it will be sufficient, in succeeding years, fully to repay, before the first day of January, 1825, the loan of the last year, and any loan which may be necessary during the present year.

On the second point, the committee answer, that the revenue being amply adequate to the expenses of the government, of course no measures for its increase are necessary.

On the third point, the committee submit their opinion against any immediate imposition of an excise on domestic spirits, or of any new duty on, or prohibition of, the importation of foreign spirits.

The committee go on, after answering the particular queries directed to them, to give their views of the actual state of the Treasury. Allowing for a retrenchment of expenditures during the present session, to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars, they calculate that 3,079,094 dollars is the amount to be provided for by loans.

### A small sum of money

WAS FOUND upon our Shop floor last evening, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement.  
J. M. PIKE & CO.

Lexington, Feb. 14.  
J. M. PIKE wishes to Hire a good steady BLACK WOMAN, who understands cooking and washing. Would prefer one from the country.



CONGRESSIONAL.  
Our accounts from Washington are up to the 17th ult. A Bankrupt Law upon the good old English plan has passed the Senate, limited in its operation to 3 years. The state of Missouri was not admitted, but a belief prevailed at our last dates, that it would be acknowledged by the aid of an acquisition of strength from the Pennsylvania delegation. The excitement at Washington appears to have alarmed the worthy gentleman who created it. The reply to Mr. Cass's letter, on our last page, proves that the people are quiet as a hand of brothers, while their honorable rulers are sounding an alarm. Very little has been done or expected from this session—nor have we any right to expect much from future sessions, except a vigilance is observed worthy a free people. Measures favorable to the real prosperity of the country fallers altogether, or moves on so tardily in Congress, that we sicken at the prospect before us, while measures additively shameful meet with the warmest friends of the former description, we may name the law granting relief to purchasers of Public lands, and the attempt to relieve the sufferers under the Sedition Law—and of the latter we have only to name the Law granting relief to importers of British Goods in 1812.

By this relief to the importer, in cancelling their bonds, after the sale of the goods, actually placed in the hands of a few, many millions of dollars, as justly belonging to the good people of these states, as the right of self government; but there was a great difference in these cases. The former had no friends except the few who take a pleasure in doing their duty; but the latter had the wealth of the Indies to prop it, and if it be true that a *padding member of Congress* received a valuable service of plate for his services on that occasion, from the merchants of New York, we think he ought not to hold an office in this pure republic. We can perceive no remedy for our situation, but a greater attention on the part of the people to the concerns of government. The fault does not appear in the system of our government, but in the administration; and most strangely too, in that branch over which the people has the greatest control. If the same apathy continues to prevail among the people, it will, no doubt, be better, by an alteration in the constitution, to increase the patronage of the president, and allow him secret service money, sufficient to move the wheels of government briskly. He would, no doubt, take care to serve himself first; but the nation in that case, could not be much worse served than it now is.

FOREIGN NEWS.  
It will be seen by an arrival at New-York, that a war in Europe must soon commence. The "holy alliance" with no doubt interpose in behalf of every sovereign, whose subjects attempt a change of government. England, always on the alert, cannot unite cordially in the views of the allies; it is certainly her usual course to support the weak against the strong in every quarter except at home. By these measures John Bull is amused and quieted in matters which concern him most—and the trade of Great Britain is extended to the distracted countries. We believe it was the advice of Henry the 5th of England, to his son, to keep the nation engaged in war, for the sake of peace at home—this advice was not followed, and the loss of a crown to the son, was the penalty for the disobedience of that advice from a dying father.

N. Edwards, Esq.—We have received a speech of this gentleman, in favor of relief to purchasers of public lands, which shall appear in a future number of the Gazette.

Mr. Symmes is in town, lecturing on his new theory of the earth. Whether an opening at the poles lead to another world or not, science will no doubt profit by the discussion.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

The Missouri question again came before the House on the 10th inst. when the report from the compromise committee was handed in by Mr. Clay. It states that the only objectionable clause in the constitution is the one which inhibits the admission of free negroes and mulattoes; and the committee recommend an amendment to the resolution from the Senate, declaring the admission of Missouri upon the constitution, that she shall never pass any law preventing any description of persons from settling in the said state, who are citizens of any other state in the Union. On the 12th, this report was taken up in committee of the whole, on the motion of Mr. Clay, who advocated its adoption. Mr. Villary moved to amend the report by substituting the restriction clause, which was negative. A long debate then ensued on the proposition, submitted by the compromise committee, and on taking the question the votes stood thus:

For the report	61
Against it	73

The committee then rose and reported the decision to the house.  
Mr. Storrs moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely, which gave rise to further debate, and this motion was decided in the negative—127 to 42.  
Mr. Mallory renewed his motion to inhibit slavery in Missouri, which was also decided in the negative—107 to 60! (Sixty votes in the affirmative.)  
The question on agreeing with the committee of the whole in rejecting the report of the select committee, was then decided

in the negative, thus—  
For concurring 53  
Against it 86  
So the amendment proposed by the compromise committee to the Senate's resolution was agreed to.  
The question was then stated on ordering the amended resolution to be read a third time, and the Clerk being about to proclaim the result,  
Mr. Kent, who was not in the House when his name was called, requested leave to record his vote.  
Mr. Jackson, under the same circumstances, made the same request.  
The rules of the House in such case requires unanimous consent, and objection was made to their voting. Mr. Clay moved to dispense with the rule, but afterwards withdrew the motion, relying upon the unanimity of some member of the majority to move for a re-consideration of the question.

The result of the vote was then proclaimed:	
For the third reading	80
Against it	83

So the resolution from the Senate in favor of the admission of Missouri, as well as the amendment proposed by the compromise committee, was rejected.

Mr. Livermore then gave notice that he would on the next day, at 12 o'clock, move for a re-consideration of the question.

Here the matter rest—no later information having been received. What the result will be, it would be presumptuous, under such circumstances, to venture a prediction. But let the decision be either way—for or against Missouri—we fear the question will not be settled.—Reporter.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

The House of Representatives have again this session, as at the last, united with Mr. Clay in a decisive expression in favor of the cause of South American independence. Subsequently to the rejection of the proposition moved by Mr. Clay, to appropriate a sum of money to send a minister to South America, he submitted the resolution, which we found below, and which after much "shuffling," among a certain description of members, was agreed to by a majority of 19 votes—A tender regard for the feelings of the Executive, was the alleged ground of objection, by those who opposed the resolution—very few having the hardihood to avow their hostility to a cause which has enlisted the sympathies of the friends of Liberty throughout the world. Would that we could also say, that but few were actuated to acknowledge their *unwillingness* to the will of a Chief Magistrate, who, in relation to this question at least, has had the courage to disregard the wishes of the American people, and to pursue a course of policy directly hostile to his own professions and the principles of the republican party, to which he is indebted for all his greatness.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.  
Mr. Clay submitted the following for consideration.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives participate with the people of the United States, in the deep interest which they feel for the success of the Spanish Provinces of South America which are struggling to establish their liberty and independence; And that it will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States, whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the sovereignty and independence of any of the said provinces.

On the above resolution a very interesting debate, of near four hours continuance, ensued, in which Messrs. Clay, Smith, of Maryland, Kenney, Sergeant, Reed, Robertson, and Cobb, engaged.

On a motion for indefinite postponement, it was decided in the negative—Yeas 66, Nays 33.

On taking the yeas and nays on agreeing to the first member of the resolution, it was decided in the affirmative by 134 to 14; and on agreeing to the second member of the resolution, it was also decided in the affirmative, by yeas 87, nays 62—so the whole resolution was agreed to as originally submitted.

## Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, Feb. 9.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The pilot boat *Ulysses* came up from below about 12 o'clock, and brought as packages of London papers to the 9th of December, inclusive, received from the ship *Ulysses*, in 34 days from Liverpool, ten days later than before received. We have only time to give them a hasty glance, and make a summary of the most important of their contents.

A loyal address of the Court of Aldermen was presented to the King on the 8th of December, at Carlton House, and active demonstrations from every part of the country were proceeding in aid of the determination of the inhabitants to stand forth and maintain the Throne against its domestic enemies.

The Duke of Wellington is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, in the room of the late Earl of Mansbury.

A letter dated Genoa Nov. 26, says, it is reported that Austria has declared war against Naples, and that the Austrian troops passed the Po on the 30th of that month.

The Elbe, below the city on the 30th Nov. was free from ice, so that vessels on that day came up to the city. Above the city, the river was still covered with ice, and the navigation suspended.

A letter from Maine of Nov. 25, says an important note is spoken of as having been sent to the Allied Sovereigns by Lord Exeter respecting the affairs of Naples.

A new treaty has been negotiated between England and the Porte, with reference to late events.

Paris dates to the 6th December, contain a letter from the Duchess De Berri to the King, imploring pardon for Gravier and Jouven, who are under sentence of death

for causing the explosion of a hand grenade, under the window of the apartment in which her Royal Highness slept. His Majesty has commuted the capital punishment, for imprisonment for life.

A London paper states, that the retaliatory restrictions on commerce, existing between the United States and France, are mutually rescinded. This business was arranged at Paris between our minister and the French government.

The intelligence from Vienna comes down to the 25th of November. A private letter of that date states—"It is now announced as certain, that the Ministers of the great Powers assembled at Troppau have decided upon transferring the seat of their negotiations from thence to this capital. This decision has been adopted upon the ground that the affairs of Naples, and other important topics, which occupy the attention of the Congress, are of a nature to prolong the conference for some time. The fact is, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia are daily expected here; they will be accompanied by the Royal Prince of Russia."

Lord Stewart has made several journeys between Vienna and Troppau, since the meeting of Congress. His Lordship travelled with such rapidity on the last occasion, that his carriage was twice overturned. He escaped, however, with a slight confusion. Mr. Robert Gordon, who arrived direct at Troppau from London, charged, it is affirmed, with a very important mission from the British Government, occupies, provisionally, the place of Lord Stewart at the Congress.

The accounts from Spain reach to the 21st ult. and are far from being a pacific character. The King's valet-chamberlain, M. de la Guardia, was arrested at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th; the motive of this proceeding is not mentioned. A skirmishing has taken place between the garrison of Burgos and the armed bands which are in open warfare in that province. The populace of Valencia, it is said, have again been in a state of insurrection, which lasted two days; they demand the head of Elío, and the punishment of the Archbishop; the latter, it is added, has embarked for Rome. The Government has been forced to promise that the trial of Elío should take place without further delay.

The news from Vienna and Troppau, as to the decision of the Congress relative to the affairs of Naples, is of a very contradictory character, and apparently founded upon conjecture.

A rumor prevails, which does not appear to be waiting in probability. It is said that the three great Powers assembled at Troppau have decided to the King of Naples that they wish him to appoint, with as little delay as possible, a place where they can confer with him. The object of this interview is to advise upon the best means of appeasing the state of disquietude which now reigns in his kingdom. It is further said that the three northern Sovereigns have informed his Neapolitan Majesty that in the event of the impossibility of his complying with the proposal overture, his refusal will be considered as a proof that he is not free in his own States.

News from Troppau, relative to the affairs of Naples, received in that capital on the 18th inst., states, that the Allied Sovereigns have unanimously declared that they desire the re-establishment of the ancient order of things in Naples, and that they will consider as enemies of the public tranquility all those who contribute to prolong the present disorders. It is added, that a declaration has been despatched to Naples, in which the Allied Sovereigns declare that they cannot acknowledge the Constitution which has been imposed upon the King.

The Austrian expeditionary army has been put upon war subsistence. Twenty surgeons have been sent from the ambulance hospital establishment. "Finally," it is said, "the preparations for war are pushed with the utmost activity, and this, it is said, with the unanimous consent of the five great powers."

News from Troppau, dated Nov. 20 says—"This morning the Sovereigns held a long conference. It is asserted, that yesterday evening Lord Stewart presented, in the name of his Government, a note of the highest importance, relative to the affairs of Naples."

The Emperor of Russia, who has recently received several couriers from St. Petersburg, is preparing to depart for his capital. It is affirmed, that his Imperial Majesty had received advice that a Treaty of Trade and Navigation on the Black Sea, has been concluded between England and the Porte.—See Post.

London, Sunday Evening, Dec. 10.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of London, with the Sheriff's Recorder and City Officers, proceeded, at two o'clock yesterday, from Guildhall to Carlton House, where being introduced to his majesty, who was seated on his throne, the Recorder read the address and petition of the Common Council, condemning the proceedings against the Queen, and praying for the dismissal of Ministers.—The following is a copy of his Majesty's reply:

"It has been with the most painful feelings that I have heard the sentiments contained in the address and petition now presented to me by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of London. 'Whatever may be the motives of those by whom it is brought forward, its evident tendency is to inflame the passions, and mislead the judgment of the unwary and less enlightened part of my subjects, and thus to aggravate all the difficulties with which we have to contend.'"

## By the last Mails.

### STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

new-York, Feb. 13.  
The packet ship *Albion*, Capt. Williams, arrived this morning, from Liverpool, with the January mail. She sailed on the 2d of January—to which date, inclusive, the Editors of the Commercial

Advertiser have received certain files of papers, and regular files of Lloyd's and General Shipping Lists.

The affairs of Naples are drawing to a crisis. King Ferdinand IV. on the invitation of the Allied Sovereigns of the Holy League, has been induced to quit his capital on board an English ship of war, to attend a Congress at Laybach, in Germany; and it is said that this journey is undertaken with the consent of the Neapolitan Parliament.

Accounts from Milan to December 18th states, that orders are hourly expected for the Austrian army, to pass the Po. All Venetian Lombardy is filled with troops, and the price of corn is nearly doubled. Several parks of artillery are formed at Verona, Mantua, and other places. Almost all the army was put upon the war footing on the 13th of November.

The German papers contain an account of the death of Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzberg.

A proclamation has been issued by Robert Louisdore Barquet, Esq. Governor of the Island of Mauritius, granting a freedom of that port.

A Vienna file of the 14th of December states, that as soon as the affairs of Naples shall have been arranged, the Allied Sovereigns will turn their attention to Spain; and in the spring, another Congress will be held, at which they will concert measures for securing the safety of the existing institutions in Europe.

The news recently given in this Gazette, from London papers, of an adjustment at Paris between our Minister and the French government, relative to the tonnage duty, is confirmed by letters from the Alliance; with this difference, that the arrangement agreed upon is subject to the approval of our government.

The Hon. Mr. Middleton, American Minister, and suite, were at St. Petersburg on the 14th of November.

The French cabinet has received the accession of three distinguished Royalists, Messrs. De Villele, Corbiere, and Laine.

The Moniteur contains two royal ordinances; one appointing M. Corbiere (a member of the Chamber of Deputies) President of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, in the room of M. Laine, Minister of State, whose declining health precludes his discharging the duties of the office. The second ordinance appoints M. Laine and M. Corbiere, Ministers, Secretaries of State, and Members of the Council of Ministers.

The Courier announces the resignation of Mr. Canine in the following terms—"It is with a regret which we are sure will be shared by the public at large, that we announce the retirement of Mr. Hon. George Canine from the Presidency of the Board of Control. But it is not true, that Mr. Canine is to succeed Lord Stewart, or that Lord Stewart is coming home."

We have seen a letter from London under date of December 19, which mentions the following failures—Low and Co. deficit 250,000 sterling; G. O. Wynn and Co. deficit 500,000. You may suppose it is caused a dreadful sensation in the city. Many others are mentioned as suffering, but at present it is unsafe to give names.

The King of Naples has accepted the invitation of the Allied Sovereigns, to meet the Congress at Laybach.

The accounts from Brussels state that the court of Berlin has appointed Gen. Natzmer to go as Prussian Commissioner General to the Austrian army in Italy. It seems that a Russian officer of rank will likewise go to Italy, in the same quality.

Certain intelligence had reached St. Petersburg, of the death of the Emperor of China.

The London Courier states, that the accounts from different and distant provinces of Spain seem to indicate the approach of a general convulsion. Hostility to the constitutional system is avowed with a daring, which the civil authorities, aided by an active military force, find it difficult to restrain.

Madrid papers of the 13th December state, that the Duke de L'Infantado and General Bassacourt and St. More, have received orders to leave Madrid and the province. Their exile is attributed to the little disposition they entertain in favor of the constitutional system. An extraordinary meeting of the Cortes was talked of.

It appears that the advice which the government had received from Troppau, were of a nature to inspire just alarm as to the disposition of the Allied Cabinets towards Spain. Public tranquility has been disturbed in several provinces. At Caliz 4,000 smugglers have united, which excited the greatest alarm, it being feared that their objects are political.

Seditious assemblages have been held in several towns in that quarter. A division of 500 men attempted to take Oviedo by surprise. Proclamations have been seized. The government now begin to see the necessity of adopting very vigorous measures.

LODONS, Dec. 27.  
We understand that a treaty is actually in negotiation for a commercial intercourse with France, upon terms which can alone make it beneficial to both countries—those of reciprocity. It is said to be in contemplation to reduce the import duties on certain enumerated articles, from 75 to 15 per cent. ad valorem—a rate which would increase the consumption in both countries of the article, which they respectively want, and which, while it puts an end to the expensive and useless preventive system would, in all probability, rather add to than diminish the revenue.

Letter from Ireland present the state of that country in a most melancholy point of view. Most of the farmers are ruined; in consequence of their land being held at the war rents, which, from the extreme low price of provisions, they are wholly unable to pay.

Private advices from Spain state, that there is some prospect that the danger of the prohibition of nearly all foreign goods and manufactures, being imposed into that country will be repealed, in consequence of the clamour which has been raised against it by Spanish merchants.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15.

It is now officially ascertained, that JAMES MONROE, Is elected President of the U. States, and that

DANIEL V. TOMPKINS

Is elected Vice President of the U. S. for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March.

When we consider the various interests of this great community, and the serious conflicts which have hitherto existed between them; when we reflect on the strong influence of deep-seated local and political prejudices and prejudices; when we take into view the open field allowed by our free institutions for the career of ambition, and of talent; it must be admitted that the unanimity of this election is highly flattering to the persons who are thus the choice of the People.

House of Representatives,  
February 16.

A Message, recently received from the President of the United States, was read, transmitting to the House the following letter from the Director of the Mint:

Wash. Feb. 1st, 1821.  
Sir: I have the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint for the last year.

From the statement of the Treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear that, during this period, there have been struck at the Mint,

In gold coins, 263,806 pieces, amounting to \$1,311,050.00.

In silver coins, 1,821,153 pieces, amounting to \$3,016,880.70.

In and copper coins, 4,407,550 pieces, amounting to \$440,755.50.

Making, in the whole, six millions four hundred and ninety-two thousand, five hundred and nine pieces, amounting to one million, eight hundred and sixty-four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, and twenty cents.

The above coinage of gold and silver has, in fact, been the work of no more than nine months; for, from the deficiency of deposits, the actual coinage did not commence till the beginning of April, and was even afterwards frequently interrupted, from the same cause. The press employed in the copper coinage did not continue in operation more than six months, as the quantity of copper coins had accumulated far beyond the public demand.

From the above statement, with other well ascertained data, it may, I presume, be confidently affirmed that the Mint, in its present improved state, will be found fully adequate to all the purposes for which it was originally established.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your obedient servant,  
R. PATTERSON,  
Director of the Mint, President of the U. S.

From the New Ark Eagle.

## Summary.

The legislature of Alabama, at their late session, passed a law imposing a tax of \$1 on every dirk, sword-cane, pocket or side pistol—also \$1 on the sale of every pack of playing cards. Another act exempts from execution the following articles: 1 bed and bedding, 1 cow and calf, 3 spinning wheels, 1 loom, and several articles of furniture.

We are happy to state, (says the Ontario N. Y. Repository) that there is no one debtor confined in the jail of this large county.

The annual consumption of coffee for the United States in the years 1819 and 1819 was about twenty millions of lbs. each year—equal to 17,000 bags each month.

The village of Hanover, (N. H.) seat of Dartmouth College, contains 633 inhabitants—only nine deaths took place there last year.

A poem, entitled "Bodach Glas; or M-Ivor's Warning," written by Oliver Wait, A. M. has just been published in New York by Murden and Thomson.

It is said the present population of the state of New York exceeds 1,500,000.

The Massachusetts Convention proposed 14 amendments to the constitution of that state.

The following account of a raft on which a shipwrecked mariner can save himself is taken from a late English paper: Take a plank and lash lengthwise at each end an empty cask, having its bung in tight; and let a rope run from one of the casks to the other, on each side of the cask.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have passed a law granting 8000 dollars to the deaf and dumb institution in that state, appropriated 160 dollars a year for each indigent scholar for 4 years.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in New London, on Thursday evening, 25th of January, about 3 minutes before 7 o'clock. It resembled the noise of a wagon on frozen ground, and lasted about 3 seconds.

A gentleman of Ohio has killed, within the last three years, 22 elks, 25 wolves, 3 bears, 9 hares, 140 deer, 50 otters and found 30 swarms of wild bees.

The brave Col. Samuel Astler, of N. H. having been to visit a neighbor, was, on his return, so overcome with the cold, that he laid down against a tree and expired.

A bill prohibiting the issue of small bank notes has passed the legislature of Maryland. Banks violating the law for their charter.

## Died.

On the 15th ult. Mr. JAMES STARR, after a short illness. He was one of the early settlers of Kentucky—and died as he lived, the friend of honest men, leaving a numerous family to lament his death, and a circle of friends to lament the loss of a good member of society.

On the 16th ult. after a long and tedious illness, Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, a stranger who came to the house of Mr. James McConnell of this place about the middle of October, and requested lodgings for a few weeks, to enable him to enjoy retirement, and derive the advantages of a mild diet. This family recovered and treated him with great attention and kindness until his death. He was possessed of some valuable personal effects and a sum of money, more than sufficient to defray his funeral and the expenses. This has been made this particular to enable the friends of the deceased to ascertain what has been his fate. He intimated to Mrs. McConnell, his unwillingness to communicate to his friends his situation, until he should be recovered sufficient to prosecute his journey to New Orleans; adding at the same time, his mother and other relatives lived in the state of Maryland.

Lexington, Ky. March 1, 1821.  
Printers in Maryland may render an act of kindness by publishing the above.

In Washington city, on the 16th ult. the hon. WILLIAM A. BROWNELL, a member of Congress from Virginia.

## 12,000 Yards Domestic COTTONS.

CONSISTING OF  
PLAIDES and STRIPES,  
CHECKS, 3, 4, 4 1/2 wide,  
Furriers do. 3, 4, 4 1/2 wide,  
Demi and Tickings,  
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS,  
In SHEETINGS, 36 to 39 inches wide  
Sewing Cotton in Balls and Hanks, white and coloured,  
JUS' RECEIVED and FOR SALE by the  
PIECE, at the Philadelphia Wholesale prices,  
with the addition of Exchange and Carriage.  
HIGGINS & PRITCHARD.  
Lexington, March 1, 1821—9-6

TAKE UP by Thomas Roberts on Market Street, Lexington, one BLACK ROAN MARE, 8 or 9 years old, shod all round, branded on the left shoulder and butters U. S. 145 hands high—appraised to \$40 before me this 20th day of November, 1820.  
SAMUEL H. CRAIG, J. P.

## NEW GOODS.

THIS subscribers are just receiving a complete assortment of  
Spring & Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF  
CALICOES, Cambric Muslins  
Canton Grapes  
Lutestrings, and Mantuas  
Book and Fancy Muslins  
Irish Linens  
Superb Blue Cloths and Cassimeres  
Nankins, Morocco Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,  
Coffee and Sugar, Imperial TEAS  
Indigo, Madder and Mackerel in Barrels and Half Barrels.

ALSO,  
Nails and Window Glass  
Alabama COTTON, by the bale or pound.  
They also keep a constant supply of ROMAN & Co's Superior Glazed

Rifle Gun Powder,

By the Keg or Canisters—ALSO,

Cotton Yarns,

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Rifle Gun Powder,



## The Journal.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.  
**MUSICAL DUET.**  
BETWEEN THE KING AND QUEEN.  
Time—"See who has won the Wallace bed."  
King—"I am Princess Caroline,  
Once by fatal nuptials mine,  
All of thee I now resign—  
Off, to Italy."  
Queen—"This the welcome for me here?  
Hast not half a crown to spare,  
Are we not a wedded pair?  
I'll not quit—but stay."  
King—"By the treasures of my purse,  
By my everlasting curse,  
By the woes, which may be worse,  
Leave me—hence, away!"  
Queen—"By thy father's honored name,  
By thy daughter's spotless fame,  
By thine everlasting shame,  
I'll not quit—but stay."  
King—"Who would share a woman's throne,  
Who would reign and not alone?  
Who would have no wife but one?  
Better not to be."  
Queen—"Who would he cast away!  
Who her birth right would betray!  
Who would be the slandering prey?  
Sooner let her die!"  
King—"Kings may do as kings shall choose,  
Kings their Consorts may abuse,  
Queens have heads, that Queens  
may lose!  
Off, to Italy!"  
Queen—"Queens have been, and Queens may  
be,  
Slendered as I am by thee;  
But Heaven and Earth, are both for me;  
Brougham and Victory!"  
FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

### OLD BACHELORS FOR SALE.

MR. PRINTER.—In some parts of our country the attention of the public has lately been called to the subject of Old Bachelors. In Missouri last year, I think a law was passed, at least it was proposed, to exclude old bachelors from holding any public office; and a bill has lately been brought before the Legislature of Maryland, but I know not what has been the result of it, to levy a personal tax upon this class of citizens, and thereby, as I suppose, to drive them to matrimony.

How far such measures could be productive of public good, I am not at present prepared to say. I think at least, that justice would require some distinction between those, who are bachelors from necessity and those who are bachelors from choice. It is not my object to enter at large into the merits of the question; I have made these observations merely by way of preface to a little scroll lately picked up in this town, in rather a mutilated state, which, as far as it could be read, ran thus:—

I dream'd a dream in the midst of my slumbers,  
And, as fast as I dream'd, it was coiled in numbers,  
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre,  
I'm sure I never saw any poetry sweeter:  
It seem'd that a law had been recently made,  
That a tax on old bachelors' paties should be laid;  
And, in order to make them all willing to marry,  
The tax was as large as a man could well carry.  
The bachelors grumbled and said 'twere no use,  
'Twas cruel injustice and horrid abuse,  
And declared, that to save their own hearts' blood from spilling,  
Of such a vile tax they would ne'er pay a shilling.  
But the Rulers determin'd their scheme to pursue,  
So they set all the bachelors up at vendue,  
A crier was sent through the town to and fro,  
To rattle his bell and his trumpet to blow,  
And to hawl out at all he might meet in the way,  
"Ho, forty Old Bachelors, sold here to-day!"  
And presently all the Old Maid in the town,  
Each one in her very best bonnet and gown,  
From thirty to sixty, fair, plain, red and pale,  
Of every description, all flock'd to the sale,  
The auctioneer then in his labors began,  
And call'd out aloud, as he held up a man,  
"How much for a Bachelor? who wants to buy?"  
In a twinkling every mail was responded—"I—!"  
In short at a hugely extravagant price  
The Bachelors all were sold off in a trice;  
And forty Old Maidens, some younger, some older,  
Each lugg'd an old Bachelor home on her shoulder.

### FROM THE BROOKLYN PATRIOT.

MR. MORGAN.—I communicate to you for publication, the following acrostic, spoken extempore by OLIVER ARNOLD, nephew to the notorious traitor of that name. This man was a soldier in the revolutionary army; although a worthless and debauched character, he possessed sufficient republican integrity, to resist the alluring offers of promotion, which were made him by his uncle on condition of his deserting and joining the British army. General Arnold, despairing to make a traitor of his nephew and knowing his natural genius for poetry, insisted on his giving a specimen of his talents. After exacting a promise of pardon from his uncle, in presence of a number of officers, he began as follows: Born for a career to virtue and mankind,  
Earth's broadest realms can't show so black a mind;  
Night's sable veil your crimes can never hide,  
Each one so great, they'll glut the historic tide.  
Defunct—your measures will live,  
In all the glare which infamy can give;  
Curse of ages will attend your name,  
Tarnish alone will glory at your shame.  
A mighty vengeance sternly waits to roll,  
Rivers of sulphur on your trait'rous soul,  
Nature looks back with conscious error, and,  
O such a tarnish'd blot that she has made,  
Let hell receive you fitted in chains,  
Damn'd to the hottest focus of its flames.

The following is communicated for the satisfaction of my friends in the United States:  
As various reports may be in circulation on the subject of my late imprisonment in Charleston, and for an alleged libel against the peace and dignity of the State of South Carolina, I am bound to state that I am still in the United States.

Feb. 13.—Steam Boats Gen. Price, from Cincinnati, and Harry Belmont from Pittsburgh, arrived at this port. The Hero, hence at Shawneetown on 3d inst. all well.

14th.—The Dolphin from Pittsburgh arrived at this place bound to Nashville.

Gen. Clarke aground, nearly dry, 35 miles below Natchez on 25d ult.

16th.—Steam Boats Johnson and Calhoun arrived from Frankfort.

18th.—Steam Boats James Ross, Harris, arrived from New-Orleans, and came up over the Falls, landed at the mouth of Beargrass, without making any stop at Shippingport, with 91 deck passengers and full freight. The Ross was detained upwards of 8 days on her trip by fogs, landing of passengers, and taking in the Engine of the St. Louis.

EXTRACT FROM HER LOG BOOK.  
Jan. 23th.—Left New Orleans, passed the Jefferson bound up; met the Kentucky bound down.

30th.—Met the Shelby from Red River below Bayou Plaquemine.

31st.—Passed the Gen. Clarke aground 10 miles below Natchez.

Feb. 2d.—Passed the Comet lying by repairing; passed the Exchange aground 10 miles below Bayou Pierre.

4th.—Passed the Osage just below widow Tompkins' plantation, bound up; same day see the Gen. Green aground near Island 95.

5th.—Met the Rifleman below the Hockechee settlement.

6th.—Met the Cumberland just above the Arkansas River bound down.

7th.—Passed the Maysville 8 miles above the Arkansas lying by; see the Frankfort at the tower end of Island 63.

8th.—Met the Hero 20 miles above the St. Francis River.

9th.—Passed the Volucipede just above Fort Pickering.

11th.—Landed along side the St. Louis below Island No. 10, and took on board her Engine.

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Kentucky:  
J. Campbell Circuit Set:  
JANUARY EXTRA CHANCERY TERM, 1821.  
Thomas Hays and Daniel Morris, Comps.  
Against  
James Dunn's representatives,  
Jesse Dunn, and Jesse  
Pigman, Defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.  
THIS day came the complainant, by their counsel, and the defendants, James Dunn, James Spence and Martha I. wife late Martha Dunn, heirs at law, representatives of James Dunn, not having entered their appearance, and agreed to lay and the rules of this court, and that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—therefore, on the motion of the complainants, it is considered and ordered by the court, that the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this Commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.  
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Pleasant Early, Compt.  
Against  
Daniel Early's heirs and devisees, Defts.  
IN CHANCERY.  
THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and exhibited his bill in Chancery against the defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants William Barbour and Polly his wife, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is considered and ordered by the court, that the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth two calendar months in succession.  
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Fancy Weaving,  
in all its various branches, in the large Brick House, on Mechanic street, near Mr. LAN-  
CHESTER'S INN, where he will weave  
Carpets, Double Coverlets,  
Table Linen, Summer  
Counterpanes,  
And every other description of Weaving on the shortest notice and most moderate terms, for which he will receive Wheat, Wool, Feathers, Flax, Flax Seed and Flax Thread—He will also exchange Spun Cotton for good Flax Thread—or will exchange any of the above articles for almost every kind of Kentucky Produce.  
N. B. The most elegant Colours will be dyed for all kinds of Carpets, on the lowest terms.  
February 15.—  
Woodford county, Set:  
TAKE UP by Nathaniel Lindsay of said county, living on Scott's road, two and a half miles South east of Versailles, one dark Chestnut Sorrel mare, about four years and half months high; supposed to be a year out and all round; near hind foot white, small star in her forehead, with a number of saddle spots on her back. No brands perceived—appraised to \$300 he will sell this 23d of Dec. 1820.  
A true copy,  
JOHN MORRIS, J. P. & C.  
Printing of all kinds,  
WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE  
Kentucky Gazette Office,  
WITH DISPATCH.

on some remarks in my Journal, page 122 and 173, &c. about a Mr. Haxey, which I am held in to answer at Court, on the second Monday in May, next, on a criminal prosecution, after which a fair explanation may be expected. This is, therefore, to request not a hasty judgement before the time, and to return my thanks to those gentlemen who have volunteered their friendly aid at this exigency.

LORENZO DOW.  
Charlestown, (S. C.) Jan. 25, 1821.  
P. S.—Painters throughout the United States would confer a favor, to give this one or two insertions, considering the state of the case, and the nature of the offence!!!  
L. D.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.  
In our paper to day will be seen a copy of a letter to Mr. Cushman, from a large proportion of the members of our Legislature, coming from the sixth Congressional district. From this it will be seen that Mr. Cushman's constituents do not agree with him in his views of organizing a northern party in opposition to the South.

TO THE HON. JOSHUA CUSHMAN.  
"Sir—The undersigned, members of the Legislature of Maine from the sixth U. S. Congressional District, having paid due attention to your printed letter of the 25th ultimo, deem it a duty, which they owe to themselves, to return some expression of their opinions. Our feelings in relation to the Missouri question are well known to you. We con-

sider slavery as a moral and political evil of appalling magnitude, and were desirous that Congress, at their last session, should, as far as practicable, have prevented its extension. But, Sir, we consider the question of Slavery, in Missouri as having been then settled, at a long, fierce, and fearful contest, and we deeply deplore its renewal. Not having heard of any measure of Congress, which required legislation, we were not prepared to expect the favor of a printed communication; nor have we yet been able to perceive the necessity in which it originated. We must be permitted to regret that you should have attempted to weaken the confidence, reposed in our Senators in Congress, because they differ from us in opinion upon a question of constitutional construction; and still more deeply do we lament that you should have recommended a course of policy which strikes at the first principles of our national union, and must sever the ties which bind us to our safety and our happiness. We, Sir, have received the legacy of the "Father of his country," to whom, under God, we are indebted for our political existence. He has taught us that "in contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties, by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western; whence a sting may be endeavor to excite a bift that there is a real difference of local interest and views. One of these, expect its of party, to a quiet influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts." That we "cannot shield ourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings, which spring from those misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. And that we should indignantly reject, on the first dawn- ing of every attempt to allude to one portion of our country from the rest, and to excite the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

"These precepts, and the feelings which they inculcate, we have ever cherished with religious veneration, and cannot but express our surprise as well as regret, that you should for a moment have become the advocate of a northern confederacy. We can assure you, Sir, that sectional distinctions do not accord with the sentiments of our constituents, and we trust that you will in this respect retrace your steps, and truly represent our feelings and our wishes.

"Believe us, Sir, very respectfully and sincerely, Your friends and humble servants."

LEXINGTON, Feb. 25.  
A COMMITTEE.

Of considerable magnitude, has paid as a visit. It was first discovered about a week since, although we did not discover it until Saturday evening last. The following account we have from a gentleman who took an observation on Monday evening.

"From the haziness of the atmosphere and the Comet being within 20 degrees or less of the horizon at dark, its true situation cannot yet be ascertained. Its distance from the North pole appears to be about 77 degrees South, and from the Pleiades about 54 west which shows its place to be in the wing of Pegasus. If the comet's orbit lies towards the sun, or southwardly, it will be visible but a very short time, as the motion of the earth eastwardly, will leave it below the horizon." It now sets a very little north of west, a few minutes before nine."

(Pub. Adv.)

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.

Feb. 13.—Steam Boats Gen. Price, from Cincinnati, and Harry Belmont from Pittsburgh, arrived at this port. The Hero, hence at Shawneetown on 3d inst. all well.

14th.—The Dolphin from Pittsburgh arrived at this place bound to Nashville.

Gen. Clarke aground, nearly dry, 35 miles below Natchez on 25d ult.

16th.—Steam Boats Johnson and Calhoun arrived from Frankfort.

18th.—Steam Boats James Ross, Harris, arrived from New-Orleans, and came up over the Falls, landed at the mouth of Beargrass, without making any stop at Shippingport, with 91 deck passengers and full freight. The Ross was detained upwards of 8 days on her trip by fogs, landing of passengers, and taking in the Engine of the St. Louis.

EXTRACT FROM HER LOG BOOK.  
Jan. 23th.—Left New Orleans, passed the Jefferson bound up; met the Kentucky bound down.

30th.—Met the Shelby from Red River below Bayou Plaquemine.

31st.—Passed the Gen. Clarke aground 10 miles below Natchez.

Feb. 2d.—Passed the Comet lying by repairing; passed the Exchange aground 10 miles below Bayou Pierre.

4th.—Passed the Osage just below widow Tompkins' plantation, bound up; same day see the Gen. Green aground near Island 95.

5th.—Met the Rifleman below the Hockechee settlement.

6th.—Met the Cumberland just above the Arkansas River bound down.

7th.—Passed the Maysville 8 miles above the Arkansas lying by; see the Frankfort at the tower end of Island 63.

8th.—Met the Hero 20 miles above the St. Francis River.

9th.—Passed the Volucipede just above Fort Pickering.

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## Notice to Sportsmen.

There will be a Sweetstake Race run over the Lexington Turf, on the 1st Thursday in May next, for trotting Horses only, mile heats, agreeable to the weights here fixed:

Aged Horses, 125 pounds  
Six years old : 115 "  
Five do. : 105 "  
Four do. : 95 "  
Three do. : 85 "  
Mares and geldings to be allowed 3 pounds.  
The subscription is in the hands of Mr. W. M. T. HAYDON, which will be closed on the 1st of April. Entrance one hundred Dollars each, half forfeit.—And the two exceeding days, a handsome subscription purse. Free for any man carrying the above weights. The first day's subscription two miles the heats—second day, one mile the heats, weights as above. The winner of the sweetstake to be entitled to start for three days subscription purse.  
Lexington, Feb. 6, 1821.—

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDISE,  
CONTAINED IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:  
SUPERFINE and Common CLOTHS,  
Angliana, LEE & other CASSIMERES,  
Tartan Plaid CLOTHES,  
Antion Crapes,  
Cotton, Ribbons and Shawls,  
Scarlet Cassimeres, Shawls,  
Cicilian Stripes and other Calicoes!  
IRISH LINENS,  
Scotch Ginghams,  
Long Cloth and other Cotton SHIRTINGS,  
Domestic—Thread Laces and Edgings,  
Crimson and other RIBBONS,  
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,  
Worsted Shirts,  
Fancy Cravats,  
Black Silks, cut Velvets, Satins,  
Fine Muslins, Silk and Cotton Laces, & Thins  
Ladies' Morocco WALKING SHOES, &c.  
AS USUAL.

Groceries, Hardware, Queens  
ware &c.  
M. J. NOUVEL.  
Lexington, January 10th, 1821.—3d

## NEW GOODS.

Robert A. Gatewood,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED, in addition to his former Stock, a general Assortment of  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-  
ware and Cutlery.  
Well selected, and purchased at the cheapest  
CASH HOUSES in Philadelphia, all of which  
he offers for sale at very reduced prices, for  
CASH in hand.  
N. B. R. A. GATEWOOD particularly re-  
quests the public to call on him, to come for-  
ward and settle their respective dues.

These persons who made purchases at Maj.  
JOHN WYATT'S sale on the 9th of March,  
last, are also requested to come forward and  
take up their respective notes, which have  
been placed in my hands for collection, other-  
wise proper officers will be sent to call on them.  
Lexington, December 28, 1820—52

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened in the  
Rooms immediately over the Store occu-  
pied by M. J. NOUVEL, Main-street, (entrance  
through the passage) a large and general as-  
sortment of  
Cotton, Silk & Woollen  
GOODS,  
Bought in the eastern cities for CASH in hand  
and on the best terms, which enables him to  
offer them by the PIECE or PACKAGE at  
very low prices.—Consisting of  
Superior Common CLOTHS,  
Do. do. CASSIMERES,  
Plaids and Devonshire KERSEYS,  
Blankets, Flannels and Bombazines,  
Black and assorted Colours Canton Crapes,  
Canton Crapes and Waterloo Shawls,  
Madras, Pullovers and other Handkerchiefs,  
Super Shilshin stripes and Canton Calicoes  
Cambric, Tissues, Irish, Mail, Wall,  
Book and Leno Muslins, plain and figured  
British & Domestic Shirts & Sherrings,  
Do. do. Checks and Plaids,  
Russia Sheetings, Tussling and Drilling,  
Soclelows, Sarcenets and Florences,  
Satin, Tulle and Ribbons,  
Cotton, Watered and Silk Hosiery,  
Beaver, R. d. Kid and Seal, Gloves,  
Sewing Silk, Thread and Cotton, &c. &c.  
ALEXANDER M. ANDERSON,  
Lexington, Jan. 9, 1821—3d

## MUSEUM.

Mr. Page,  
RESPECTFULLY acquires the ladies and  
gentlemen of Lexington, that an  
Museum of the Fine Arts,  
Consisting of  
Paintings and Imitations  
of life in WAX.  
By the most imitator artist, Ruben Meulthorpe,  
Esq. is opened on Main-street, next door to  
THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE OFFICE,  
at a Quittance 25 Cents, children half  
price.

State of Kentucky:  
JESAMINE ALLEN, Sec.  
January Extra Chancery Term, 1821.  
Against  
Robert Fessie, Elison and Abijah  
Payne vs. J. P. & C.  
IN CHANCERY.  
THIS day came the complainant, by his  
counsel, and the defendants, Elison Rob-  
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their appearance herein agreeably to law and  
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